THE SIGNAL CORPS' WORK.

REMARKABLE FEATS PERFORMED IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES. The Little Band Under Lieut, Stamford Car-

ried the First Telegraph Wire Into Pekin
-Pield Work in the Philippines During
Gen. Lawton's Famous March in Luzon. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 -A history of the remarkable work done by the United States Signal Corps in the Philippines, China, Alaska. Cuba and Porto Rico is contained in the annual report of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the army, made public to-day. An interesting chapter is that devoted to the services of the signal detachment with the Pekin |relief expedition. This small body of men, under command of First Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Officer of Volunteers, got through the first military telegraph line to Pekin under circumstances that were very discouraging. His first allegro, not rich in thematic material, The first reliable news that came out of Pekin was sent by Lieut Stamford. At Matow the wire gave out, and although obliged to wait two days for more, Lieut Stamford, "by the winning, and in the working-out section when most extraordinary exertions, succeeded in chanted by the violoncellos, of a great charm. covering the ground lost by two days' marches In his restless patterns Suk recalls his master, and brought Chaffee's command again in communication with Tientsin." Of the work of

graph operators Gen. Greely says: graphic wire into Pekin, where the first telegraph office was installed in the house of Minister Conger. Fortunately this action permitted Gen. Chaffee, in Pekin, to extend courtesies, in the way of transmitting telegrams, to officials of the British, Russian, French, German, Italian and even Chinese Governments, and likewise to the press."

In Cuba many important lines have been laid and efficiency and cheapness in telegraphic communication provided. The commercial rate from Washington to all points in Cuba beyond Havana ranged from 44 to 94 cents a word plor to the Spanish-American War. Any point on the island beyond Havana can now be reached over the military telegraph line by commercial messages at rates ranging from 22 cents a word to 26 cents a word maximum. The aggregate of commercial business done amounted to \$212,470.

Concerning Porto Rico Gen. Greely says: "It is to be especially noted that the military telegraph system of Porto Rico has been maintained, operated, repaired and reconstructed without drawing a dollar from the Treasury of Porto Rico. The expenses have been defraved either from the appropriations for the support of the army or from the line receipts. aupport of the army or from the line receipts. All money received for commercial messages since May 1, 1900, when the island was transferred to the civil authorities, has been turned into the United States Treasury, as is required by law in the case of commercial receipts of military telegraph lines in the United States. Much important work has been done by the signal corps in the Philippines. Gen. MacArthur recommended the extension of the military telegraph system in the islands, and recognizing the importance of this, the Secretary of War has provided Gen. Greely with enough money from the Emergency War Fund Tas will secure at an early day a comprehensive telegraph and cable system. It will cover all the islands of importance in the Philippine group and extend over more than 1,000 miles of latitude from Seno de Bangui of northern Luzon to the southerly island of Jolo. On June 30, 1919, there was in operation 3,007 miles of telegraph increased directly with the headquarters of the Commanding General at Manila. Gen. Greely relates this lincident of field telegraph work. In connection with Gen. Lawton's famous march through untravelled eastern Luzon, when Major Thompson performed the remarkable feat, deemed impossible of accomplishment, of Keeping Lawton in daily communication with the commanding General at Manila, there were about one hundered miles of line constructed, of which fully communication with the commanding General at Manila, there were about one hundered miles of line constructed, of which fully money received for commercial messages in daily communication with the communication

efficient command."
A plan for uniting all the islands of the
Philippines by telegraph has been approved
by the Secretary of War and is now being Much work has been done in Alaska. A telegraph line with tron poles, twenty-five miles in length, now extends from Nome City through Fort Davis eastward to Safety Harbor, where ultimately it will connect with the cable at St. Michael. A marine disaster delayed the laying of the cable between St. Michael and Nome. the laying of the cable between St. Michael and None.

Gen. Greely recommends that a telegraph cable be laid by the tovernment from Skagway to Juneau. "This," he says, "would not only connect the military post at Skagway with Juneau, the capital of Alaska, but would enable the territorial authorities to reach, via Skagway and Dawson, the points in the Yukon valley and Dawson, the points in the Yukon valley how so remote that, as a rule, not more than two or three letters upon any subject can be exchanged in the course of a year. A cable from skagway to Valder would be about 650 miles in length, and could be laid for about \$300,000. A cable from skagway to Seattle, passing outside of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, so as to avoid any international complications, would be about 1.450 miles long, and could probably be laid for about \$500,000.

Attention is called to the desirability of having the whole subject of the rights, privileges and immunities of submarine cable properties in time of war considered by an international table conference in connection with the proposed American-Pacific cable, which Gen. Greely says is a military and thich the proposed American-rachic cable, thich then treely says is a military and commercial necessity if our colonial possessions are to be retained, or if American in-pressis are to be safe-guarded in Asiatic

NICARAGUA'S CANAL PROPOSAL.

Right of Way for the Canal Across the Country for a Money Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, who has just returned from consultation with his Government, was at the State Department early this morning and had a short conversation with the Secretary of State in regard to the Nicaragua Canal. Nicaragua is anxious to initiate negotiations with the United States for an arrangement by which this Government will secure a right of way across Central America for the canal, and Señor Corea is expected to submit a definite proposition soon. It is said that it will guarantee the United States a free right of way across Nicaragua on the parment of a large sum of money, about \$5,000,000, and an annual rental.

The President Cannot Attend Chamber of

Commerce Dinner. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Morris K. Jesup, J. Edward Simmons and Stewart Smi h, reprecalled on President McKiniey this afternoon and invited him to attend the dinner of the Chamber next Tuesday evening. The President and that he was obliged to decline the invitation. centing the New York Chamber of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- These army orders were issued to day:

Major Henry P. McCain, Assistant Adjutant General, to this city.

Previous orders relating to Capt, William W. Robinson, dr., Assistant Quartermaster, revoked.

Major Pietre C. Stevens, additional Paymaster, from the Department of Porto Eloo to Atlanta, relieving Major Chijah W. Halford, Paymaster, ordered to Manille. issued to day: o Mania.

The following board of officers to meet at the Wat The following board of officers to meet at the War Department for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments for promotion. Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, Major Francis B. Jones, Quartermaster, Major Francis B. Jones, Quartermaster, Major George L. Businell, Surgeon, and First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, Cept. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. Medad C. Martin, Capt. J. Esteourt Sawver and Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, ordered before it.

These naval orders were issued Lieutenant Commander K. Rohrer, to command

Lieutenant Commander K. Rohrer, to command the Annapolis.

Naval Cadet S. Gannon, to duty on North Atlantic station instead of to the Piscataqua.

Surgeon W. A. McClure, to additional duty on the Yangeen W. A. McClure, to additional duty on the Yangeen W. M. Garton, from the Indiana to home and await orders.

Changes of officers on Asiatic station Lieut. C. H. Mathews, from the Manila to the Vosemite. Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, from the Manila to the Panay, Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, from the Panay to the Monadnock: Lieut. J. H. I. Holcombe, from the Monadnock to appelial duty at Port Isabella, Lieut. J. F. Carter, from the New Orleans to the Scholla. Ensign A. C. Owen, from the Castine to the Paragua, Ensigns J. Halligan and W. G. Briggs, from the Scholla to the Manila: Ensign F. R. Holman, from the Scholla to the Manila: Ensign F. R. Holman, from the Scholla to the Petrel: Naval Cadet F. J. Horne, from the Paragua to the Castine, Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred, from the Castine to the Culcoa. Passed Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson, from the Celluc to the Brutus; Assistant Surgeon H. S. Curi, from the Culcoa to the Castine, Assistant Surgeon E. Davis, from Cavite station to the Brutus. Assistant Surgeon B. L. Wright, from Cavité hospital to Vokohama hospital for treatment. Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison, from the Scholla to the Yosemite; Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison, from the Scholla to the Yosemite; Assistant Paymaster W. T. Camp, from the Petrel to the Scholla. hospital for treatment: Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison, from the Scindia to the Yosemite; Assistant Paymaster W. T. Camp, from the Petrel to the Scindia; Capt E. A. Jonas, M. C., from Guam to Cavite station, First Lieut, W. Low, M. C., from Guain to Cavite station, Second Lieut, D. W. Blake, M. C., from Cavite station to Yokohama hospital for treatment.

FIRST PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL. Carreno Plays Brilliantly and a New Sym phony Is Heard.

The Philharmonic Society of this city began its fifty-ninth season yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall with a public rehearsal. The orchestra played a dignified and interesting programme, and was conducted by Mr. Emil Paur. The solo pianist was Mme. Teresa Carreno. A new symphony by Joseph Suk. Bohemian and a pupil of Dvorak's, proved to be a well-written, flery composition, saturated with Bohemian color and influenced by Dvorak, Brahms and Tschaikowsky. It is the composer's fourteenth work and first symphony. Suk is evidently a man who intends his music to be listened to with respect. Not a great theme maker, his prowess in development and orchestration commands admira blood and a disdain for the mere academic contains a most striking free fantasia. A strong rhythinic fibre pervades the movement, whose second motive is melodically of the themes in the New World Symphony. this undaunted little band of American tele- In his adagio the younger Bohemian labors; and despite his contrapuntal ingenuity, his Through the labors of Lieut. Stamford's happy feeling for orchestral tinting, he leaves men the American army carried the first tele- one unmoved-until the very last, when his

happy feeling for orchestral tinting. he leaves one unmoved—until the very last, when his chief subject more plastically handled and reenforced by iterated climaxes comes home with telling force. For all this, it is not from the heart.

The scherze, or intermezze with the heavily accented periods, gives us "the native wood note wild of Bohemia. Here surely, is the peasant footing it in all the "all freeseo" joility of a festival. The trio of this movement calls for praise. In it the belated lyricism, absent in the adagic, appears with a consuling touch. Again in the final allegro Suk presents little as to theme, but straightway falls to making much of it with a tircless eleverness which possibly points to a symphonic future. The luggling with tonalities as in the coda of the luggling with tonalities as in the coda of the solid in the second of the solid possibly points to a symphonic future. The luggling with tonalities as in the coda of the solid points shis characteristic of the Bohemian school. Dvorak does, so does Fibich—recently deceased—and Suk with his intimate feeling for the scotically picturesque does not miss his chance. Nor is he behind Smetana and Dvorak in his free play of roythms. It must be confessed that the bravery of externals, the rostling vitality, shifting colors and easy audacities of the newcomer, blind us momentarily to the absence of genuine eloquence. In the rush and welter of this young man's impetuous proclamations, his powers of high thinking are not missed. The new orchestral writers have, thanks to a complicated apparatus, caught the secret of administering the thrill emotional. But later the quality of that same thrill is discovered not to be of a lofty order. Joseph Suk is at least no academic foundling, the right of the Swipphony was scantily applauded.

Teresa Carreno is still the Valkyr of the Keyboard—as they call her in Berlin. A commendating contempt, timerious would be a

For mere formulism he seems to have an abiding contempt. The symphony was scantily applauded.

Teresa Carreno is still the Valkyr of the Keyboard—as they call her in Berlin. A commanding personality—imperious would be a better word—Carreno does not woo her music, but compels it to an utterance. She played Tschaikowsky's B flat minor concerto, and for the second time this week New York heard the work. If Gabrilowisch gave it a specifically Russian atmosphere, Carreno goes to the other extreme, and in a blaze of sunrise, amidst the mountains and with sonorities majestic and challenging, this Amazon, unafraid, attacks the concerto like a victorious and irresistible army. It is magnificent, but is it Tschaikowsky? Of consummate virtuesity, brilliancy, monumental strength there were amazing evidences. Every tempo was hurried to a vertifinous pace, from the broadosening andante to the final allegro—which was transformed into a Calmuck frenzy. Nothing like such plano playing has been heard here for years. Much of the poetry, all of the mystery and remotences of the composer, escaned under Carreno's vigorous wrists and fingers. But the concerto evoked shivers, A finished, enamel-like picture was presented by this great rianist, whose mechanism in the valse-like scherzo recalled Joseft. And she was applauded until one wondered what change had overtaken the spirit of the usually fraid Philharmonic audience. In response to many recalls the favorite artist played with fascinating brio Chopin's G-flat study, known to piano students as "The Butterfly." But at what a tenuto.

Brahme's Academic Festival overture and the Bach-Esser Jocecta in F cupprised the re-Brahma's Academic Festival overture and the Bach-Esser toccata in F comprised the re-mainder of the programme. The Philharmonic band, best in massed effects, weakest when its band, best in massed effects, weakest when its individual choirs are exposed, accomplished some excellent if heavy-gaited results. Mr. Paur was indefatigable and his accompaniment of the concerto deserves special praise. With such a forced draught in the coda of the finale, and Carreno racing at top speed, it needed a man of action at hend. Mr. Paur was no laggard. This evening at the regular concert the same scheme of music will be presented.

LINSEED CO. IN TROUBLE.

000. Guy G. Major, President of the company, | sary said vesterday:

"The American Linseed Company has a capital stock of \$33,000,000. Its business includes the buying of flaxseed and the expressing from that seed of linseed oil and the compressing of the remnants into cakes that are used to feed cattle. A peculiar feature of the business is

cattle. A peculiar feature of the business is that we have to pay spot cash for flaxeed, which is bought way ahead of its sale as oil.

"Last year we had about \$10,000,000 of working capital. The price of flaxeed has since advanced to \$1.80, as compared with \$1 last year. A great deal of additional working cepital is therefore needed, the estimate being fully \$5,000,000. A committee is now working on the plans for raising the money, and will report by Dec. 3. There are two principal plans—the first a bond issue, and the second, including a decrease in the capital stock probable to \$16,000,000. Under the second plan \$11,000,000 would represent the present capitalization, with the remaining \$5,000,000 to be subscribed in cash by an underwriting syndicate."

"Is there any idea of petitioning the courts for a receiver and the formation of a new com-pany?" was asked.

The idea of actually going into bankruptcy "The idea of actually going into bankruptcy and petitioning the courts for a receiver," replied Mr. Major has been virtually abandoned because, in the State of Illinois, in which the company owns a great deal of property, the laws are such that any man holding ten shares of stock could enloin us from making such transfers as would be needed in a reorganization. At any rate, we haven't at present money enough to take care of our business and we are free to admit it."

Annual Muster of National Guard Regiments. Col. William Cary Sanger, Col. N. B. Thurston and Major J. B. Holland of the staff of Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, have been busy the present week making the annual inspection and ent week making the annual inspection and muster of the regiments in Manhattan, and the figures of the muster of six of them were made public yesterday. These figures relate to the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth regiments. The aggregate strength of these regiments is 4.185 officers and men. Of these 3,777 were present for muster.

Wit Wananisker

Clothing Furnishings

Many houses advertise the Raglan Overcoat. How many know how to make a Raglan Coat? We have a Rag-

lan overcoat that's right as to fit, style and material. Oxford Mixed Cheviot (full winter weight). Olive Mixed Vicuna (very handsome) and the new fabric, "Warmth without Weight,"

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25 and \$30 See our business suits,

\$12.00

A Derby Hat, correct shape, \$1.80

Cortlandt St. near B'way.

PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT IN CONSULTATION

WITH REPUBLICAN SENATORS. The Nicaragua Canal Bill to Be Passed After A Contract for the Right of Way Has Been Made, and the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Batified-All War Taxes May Be Removed

Shipping and Army Bills to Be Pushed. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 -- President McKinley has been in consultation to-day with wo or three Republican Senators who are here to attend the meeting of the special Senate Committee engaged in the task of investigating Cuban affairs, and something like a programme for legislation during the approaching session was outlined. These talks with the Senators followed the meeting of the Cabinet, where the views of the various secrecourse, no formal programme can be arranged until the Speaker and members of the House and a majority of the Senate arrive in the city, but from the expression of opinions to-day a fairly good idea was obtained of what the lead-

ers of the Republican party propose to do. In the first place it can be positively stated that no attempt will be made during the pressession to enact legislation for reducing the representation in Congress and the Electoral College of the Southern States who have disfranchised certain classes of citizens. The President is opposed to the agitation of this subject, at least at this time, and so are the Republican leaders in and out of Congress with whom he has talked. A reapportionment bill will be passed, however, if there is time.

A fact of the utmost interest and importance that developed during to-day's conferences is that the Nicaraguan Canal bill, which is the special order in the Senate for Dec. 10, will be temporarily laid aside until the Administration can make an arrangement with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica which will give them the right construct, control and own absolutely the canal across the isthmus. The Administration is confident this can be accomplished, and the Republican leaders believe that this is the only sensible way to go about the matter. Heretofore, they say, the cart has been put before the horse, and now the thing to do is to make a contract with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, ratify the Hay-Pauncefote Canal treaty, and then pass the bill. It is the belief of the President and his advisers that three-fourths of both houses of Congreas are in favor of building the canal, and that a large majority of the Senate will now vote to ratify the treaty, thus paving the way for the construction of the canal and its ownership by the United States.

Pending the perfecting of the agreement between the United States and the Central American governments the Ship Subsidy bill will be discussed in the Senate, and there seems to be little doubt that it will be passed by a goodsized majority.

Another important matter talked over to-day was that of a reduction in the war revenue taxes, and it is learned that there is now a plant of the decision that may change the Administration programme of reducing the taxes at this session to the amount of \$15,000,000 only, so that the bulk of the war taxes shall be removed at once. Heretofore it has been impossible for the definition officials to approximate with any degree of accuracy the probable amount of surplus revenues, but during the last few days and the surplus will be very much larger then at first supposed or as estimated after the first lasty examination of the books. The Republican leaders are in favor of making this abusiness session. As Senator Aldrich, the chairman of the Senate Finance committee, and who was one of the President's callers to-day, expressed it. He thinks that there is no use for the think of the books. The dehalf of the beath of the plants on Jan. 1, 1903, was \$3,958,—1800, as valued only at \$3,400,000. If a surplus will be either a callers to-day, expressed it. He thinks that there is no use for the probable surplus in the future, so that the business world can be done in view of the probable with the day in mind, the Administration and Company.

Thousands of Men Will He Thrown Out of the probable with whom he has consulted that the Philippine war, if it may be so called, will be closed up at an early day, and therefore in figuring on the probable surplus, the expresses of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be used as of the army as it now stands will be a supplied to the army as it now st taxes, and it is learned that there is now a plan under discussion that may change the Admin-

Big Combination Needs to Raise \$5.000.000
to Go On With.

The urgent need of the American Linseed Company for additional working capital has resulted in the consideration by the company's management of plans for the raising of \$5.000.

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The principline war, it may be so called, will be seed up at an early day, and therefore in figuring on the probable surplus, the expenses of the hasis for the future.

It is the lope of the members of the Cabinet and Republican Congressment that all of these matters of legislation will be so promptly and for the Fifty-seventh Congress will be necessarily day, and therefore in figuring on the probable surplus, the expenses of the hasis for the future.

It is the lope of the members of the Cabinet and Republican Congressment that all of these matters of legislation will be seven to the probable surplus, the expenses of the harmy as it now stands will be used as the basis for the future.

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It is the lope of the members of the Cabinet and Republican Congressment that all of these matters of the army as it now stands will be used as the basis for the future.

WORE ONLY SHOES AND WHISKERS.

Naked Man Arrested on Park Row by a Dozen Cops in Human Screen Formation. Panhandlers, pullers-in and unclassified loungers along Park Row were shocked last evening by the spectacle of a flying wedge of policemen bunched around a naked man and bucking up Park Row toward the Oak street bucking up Park Row toward the Oak street station. The man in the middle had on a pair of shoes and a pair of Dundreary whiskers. On turning to the right into a darker street the flying wedge halted for breath and to persuade the centre rush to at least put on his coat. After re-forming the wedge reached the goal or gool and there explained to the sergeant that the captive had been discovered lurching along Park Row near the Bridge, and without a stitch of clothing on. He had strewn his garments along the street, declaring at the same time that he was a hot sport. The first policeman to discover him had summoned enough others from the Bridge entrance to serve as a screen to discover him had summoned enough others from the Bridge entrance to serve as a screen and then the horrifled bunch started for the station house. There the hot sport explained that he was John Ennis. 62 years old, an upholsterer and without a home. He was assigned to a warm cell and his clothes thrown in to him.

Defaulter Alvord's Wife Leaves Mount Vernon MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 16 -Mrs. Jennie Alvord, wife of Cornelius T. A vord, the de-faulting note teller of the First National Bank of Manhattan, disappeared from Mount Vernon of Manastian, disappeared from Mount Vernon to-day. She was last seen boarding a train for New York accompanied by an elderly man with gray side whoskers, believed to be her father. She was heavily veiled. She has arranged to have her furniture shipped on Dec. 1. She has paid her Mount Vernon debts with her personal check.

Alvord Probably Had No Dealings With Grant

A story yesterday that Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of the First ket speculations through the bankrupt firm of Grant Bros. had doubt east upon it by Vice-President hine of the ban, who said that the bank had no knowle ge of Alvord having had any account with Grant Bros. Charles F. Grant of the firm refused to discuss the report.

Ten Leonids Seen At Evanston.

CHICAGO, Nov.16.-Ten Leonids were seen at Northwestern University observatory at Evanston early this morning. One was remarkably brilliant. Two were observed before I o'cloc: and the rest later. Conditions were favorable for photographing a shower that was expected later in the morning but the shower only partially materialized. In the observing partially were Profs. Hough, Crook, Holgate and White.

A Lecture on Brook Farm Life.

Mrs. Osborne Macdaniel, who was associated in the management of the famous Brook Farm Cooperative Colony, will read a paper on "Rem-inscences of Brook Farm Life" at the roms of the Woman's Henry George League, 27 West Forty-second street, at 3 o'clock to-morr w afternoon. The public are cordially invited to attend the league meetings, which are held every Sunday afternoon

"Phenix Republican" Sold.

PHENIX, Ariz., Nov. 16 -C. C. Randolph, formerly on the staff of the New York Times in Washington, has sold the Pheenix Republican to George W. Vickers, Territorial Auditor, and S. W. McCown, superintendent of the local Indian school. Randolph will return to Washington.

Real Estate Information You Will Appreciate

GENERAL ELECTRIC BOOMS.

Good Times and Increased Use of Electricity Bring It Enormous Trade.

With evidences of prosperity abounding it is only necessary to look with open eyes to see striking instances at any hand, but perhaps as signal an illustration of the healthful condition of the country is to be found in the recent success of the General Electric Company as anywhere else. A week ago to-day the stock of the General Electric Company sold on the Stock Exchange at 145%. Yesterday t touched 166 and closed at 165, a net gain of 514 on the day, the opening having been at

No one has suggested that the rise is speculative, for the condition of the company as shown by its reports indicates the contrary. A man in position to know said yesterday that the truth was the public had been paying taries were obtained by the President. Of no attention to the company lately, and remembered only that it was a few years age

membered only that it was a few years age engaged with a deficit, and that the people were only just now discovering what a successful business it had been doing and how profitable it had become. There is no large amount of stock in the company to be bought, it is said in Wall Street, the bulk of the holdings being in the hands or control of perhaps twenty persons, and the Wall Street buying has been upon small orders.

The attention the stock has been receiving on the Exchange and the surprise of the people who have awakened to the profitable course of its business during the last few years have been due to the report of its condition made by the company in connection with its application for the listing of \$4.415,000 of additional common stock. The report to the Governors of the Stock Exchange shows on a seven months' basis, the period covered by the report), that the compan, has an earning capacity of something like 30 per cent, per annum. The report is for the period subsequents of that covered in the company's last annual report, or from Feb. 1 to Aug. 31 of the current year. The October dividend of the company was at the rate of 8 per cent., but rior to that the dividend had been 6 per cent. It appears that the present dividend might have been paid in any year of the last five years, and that the company is earning now about four times the present dividend rate.

The report for the seven months referred to shows sales of \$14.805.284, royalties and

Is earning now about four times the present dividend rate.

The report for the seven months referred to shows asles of \$14,805,354, royalties and sundry profits of \$105,49, interest, dividends and discounts amounting to \$202,188, and a liquidation account of \$181,953, or total earnings of \$15,295,974. Expenses of \$12,075,995 leave net earnings of \$3,219,079, from which dividends amounting to \$548,250 have been paid, leaving a surplus of \$2,071,099. This, as stated already, is for the seven-month period. There was a previous surplus of \$2,355,051, bringing up the total profit-and-loss surplus to \$5,024,730. The sales of the company last year amounted to \$22,379,463. At the rate of sales for the seven months of this year the total sales for the year will be something like \$25,223,000.

year amounted to \$22,379,463. At the rate of sales for the seven months of this year the total sales for the year will be something like \$25,223,000.

President Coffin in his report for the last fiscal year said of the causes of the growth in the company's business, spart from the increased confidence in the securities of electric illuminating, power and railway companies and the consequent employment of new capital in those fields; 'The rapid adoption of electricity for operating all kinds of machinery, its application in naval and marine service, and to chemical uses, and the introduction of electric street vehicles, have resulted in the design and manufacture of many new electrical appliances by the company.'

He said, too, that the demand for the motors, lamps and general supplies that have long been standard manufactures of the company had been maintained. The same causes have led to the continued prosperity of the company, the general growth of the demand for electrical power and light by individuals and corporations all over the country. The company conducts its business on a plan which makes 90 per cent, of it cash within sixty days. In the accounts of the company the plants are carried practically at the amount expended upon them in the last four years, the rest (original cost, previous improvements, &c.), having been charged off to profit and loss. The book value of the plants on Jan. 1, 1803, was \$3,858,-528. From 1893 to 1890 inclusive, there was expended for additions, &c., \$4,560,803, and so much was charged off to allow for depreciation of the plants that they stood on the accounts lan. 31, 1900, as valued only at \$3,400,000. If this were charged against the present surplus of the company there would still be left a surplus of \$1,624,739 and the company would have its plants as free of cost. The increase of stock lately voted is to take up about \$400,000 of debenture bonds which were issued exchangeable at stated terms for stock of the company.

ber of department officers from out of town were present.

The absence of Commander Alian C. Bakewell, the Senior Vice-commander. L. Curtis Brackett, received the guests for the post. Commander-in-Chief Rossieur made a short address, in which he emphasized the importance of education.

"If there ever comes another clash in our country I fear it will be a clash between classes," he said. "I see no indication of it now, but it is the only civil trouble we have to fear—the influence of the demagogue upon the poor man.

nfluence of the demagogue upon the poor man, f we properly educate our youth he will be able to meet every argument the demagogue can idvance, and thus avoid more serious conse-

FEENEY SENTENCED TO JAIL. Had Been Brought Here to Enlist When He

Passed the Bad Checks. William H. Feeney, the wealthy young man from Troy who was arrested ten days ago for passing worthless checks on Weir & for passing worthless checks on Weir & Phillips, florists, in Brooklyn, and who gave the name of "John Doe," when locked up, was sentenced to Raymond Street Jail for sixty days by Judge Keady yesterday. Feeney is the son of an ex-Mayor of Troy and is said to have spent \$40,000 in two years. His father gave him the choice of going to the Elmira Reformatory or to enlist in the army. He Reformatory or to enlist in the army. He country. National Bank, had conducted his stock mar- sentenced to Raymond Street Jail for sixty sentenced to Raymond Street Jail for sixty days by Judge Keady yesterday. Feeney is the son of an ex-Mayor of Troy and is said to have spent \$40,000 in two years. His father gave him the choice of going to the Elmira Reformatory or to enlist in the army. He chose the latter and was brought to Manhattan to enist. He scaped from Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald, who had churge of him, and went to the Hotel Margaret in Brooklyn. Here he made a good appearance, borrowed several dollars from the clerk, hired a cab and then passed worthless checks on the florists after ordering bouquets for A. M. White of \$ Pierrepont place.

Headache

Pain back of your eyes? Heavy pressure in your head? And are you sometimes faint and dizzy? Is your tongue coated? Bad taste in your mouth? And does your food distress you? And are you troubled about sleeping? Then your liver is all wrong. But there is a cure. Tis-Ayer's Pills. All druggists.

Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. They cure constipation, bilioueness, sick bead-ache, and dyspepsia. For elarly years they have been the Standard Family Pills.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

LIBERALITY TOWARD PROTESTANT CHURCHES ADVISED.

Independence of the Church in This Country

Discussed by Bishop Donne, Dr. McConnell of Brooklyn and Dr. Tiffany-Not Bound Here by Canons of the English Church. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.-The Episcopal Church Congress came to an end in this city this afternoon with the mutual exchange of most cordial thanks and heartiest good wishes between the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany of New fork, speaking for the Church Congress as Its General Secretary, and Bishop Coadjutor McVicar of the Diocese of Rhode Island as the presiding officer of the meeting of the Con-

gress held during the week.

"The ecclesiastical independence of the Protestant Episcopal Church" was the topic of this morning's session. While on the face of it rather a technical than a popular subject. it gave rise to the statement of some ideas on the part of the thinking men who had beer invited to speak which may be consider somewhat revolutionary. The feature of the morning was the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell of Brooklyn, N. Y., that the Protestant Episcopal Church, while eccle land is not independent of the Protestant relig tous bodies of this country, among which it is compelled to work, and that it should give over its attitude of superiority, that it should give them the name they deserve, recog nizing them as churches rather than as merely religious organizations, and that it shou work side by side and shoulder to shoulder | Quart syphons, \$3.00 up. with them for the cause they both uphold. Dr. McConnell's address was both witty and breezy and he held the close attention of the

Bishop Doane of Albany, NY, was a pict uresque figure. Among the speakers of the day another, a Bishop, not on the regular morning programme, but who desired to add his opinion on the question of independence, was the Right Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Ver-

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, Archdea-

con of New York said in part: "The independence of the individual members of the (hurch has it seems to me, been most abundantly testified to at the meetings of this congress thus far. In the days when men's minds turn naturally to unity it may seem improper to speak of independence at all, yet a greater independence may in time lead to closer unity. The unity of which we speak to-day is not essentially moral, nor is it necessarily ethical. Race and nationality are underlying characteristics and it is along the line of race, as expressed in nationality, that we look for the natural independence. The Church claims independence. It was established when the American colonies departed from the mother country."

Dr. Tiffany then recounted the history of the separation of the American Church from the

Church of England. He said: "The new Church provided itself with the American idea of representation in convention The American Church was not meant by the fathers to be ultramarine and constantly looking across the water to find out what it might and might not do. In the Prayer Book provision for the auricular confession was omitted,

In the accounts of the company the plants are carried practically at the amount expended upon them in the last four years, the rest (original cost, previous improvements, &c.), having been charsed of to profit and loss. The book years the rest originates of the plants on Jan. 1, 1893, was \$3,958.-528. From 1893 to 1896 inclusive, there was charged off to allow for depreciation of the plants that they stood on the accounts han. 31, 1800, as valued only at \$3,400,800. If this were charged azainst the present surplus of the company there would still be left a surplus of \$1,24,739 and the company would have its plants as free of cost. The increase of stock lately voted is to take up about \$400,000. If the company.

DROUGHT IN MINING REGIONS.

Thousands of Men Will be Thrawa Out of Work if Rain Does Not Come \$500.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 16.—Thousands of miners and mine laborers are likely soon to be idle in the Lehigh anthracite region because many collieries will have to suspend operations soon on account of lack of water. In consequence of the long drought the streams and creeks upon which the collieries depend for their water supply have run dry and there is simply relative, because since the creation of Eve and the fall of Adam there never has been any real independence brings with it no place to haul water from.

Heaver Brook colliery closed for this reason and the collieries of A. Pardee & Co., at Crystal

their water supply have run dry and there is no place to haul water from.

Beaver Brook colliers closed for this reason and the collieries of A. Pardee & Co., at Crystal Ridge, and of C. Pasdee & Co., at Milnesville, will be obliged to close in a few days unless there are copious rains meanwhile.

The famous Jeddo tunuel, which drains the Murkle collieries, is dried up and the firm is using what little water accumulates in its mines to wash coal with.

At the Lattimer colliery of C. Pardee & Co. the water supply is decreasing daily, and in order to operate the workings water trains have to be run from a point several miles away.

Similar conditions exist at the collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company at Audeuried, and if they are compelled to close down 2,80 more men will be idle.

Coxe Brothers & Co. are also very short of water and are running water, trains to collieries where there is no water. They employ 2,400 men.

RESIST THE DEMAGOGUES.

They'll Cause the N-xt Civil War, if We Ever Mave One, Says the G. A. R.'s Commander.

A reception was given last evening by Lafayette Post to the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., Leo Rossieur of St. Louis and to the Department Commander of the State of New York, Nathau E. Pond. Nearly every post in the city was represented, and a large number of department officers from out of town were present.

The absence of Commander Alian C. Bakes.

of his belief in the interdependence of the Church of England and the Protestant Epis-Copal Church.
The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell of Brooklyn followed. After expressing his apprecia-tion of the idisadvantage at which the speaker who follows the Bishop of Albany is placed he said:
"Liberty and freedom, the watchwords of a "Liberty and freedom, the watchwords of a century ago, have given way to new words, interdependence and responsibility. There is to-day no common law in this country, either in Church or State. In certain of the States there is a simulacrum of common law, but even then not until action by the legislative power of the State. It is a waste of time, I think, for us to consider our canonical and ecclesiastical independence of the Church of England. The name of the boxey, which frightened the Bishiop of Albany at Washington, is not Angloman a, but common sense. ened the pishop of Abativ at Washington, is not Angloman a, but common sense. "The instant the independence of Church or State is achieved it passes under another law by which it must be governed, a law known as international law. What and where are the ecclesiastical States with which we have to do?

"Our Church for forty or fifty years has been looking everywhere for counsel and comfort. which we find side by side with us in this country."
George Zabriske of New York and the Rev. Edwin A. White of Bloomfield, N. J., also took part in the discussion.

At the afternoon session the topic chosen for discussion was of essentially ecclesiastical interest, "The Realization of the Communion of Saints." The subject was handled by the Right Rev. Alfred M. Randolph, D.D., LL.D. Bishop of southern Virginia, and the Rev. Charles H. Brent of Boston, as writers of parers which they presented, and the Rev. Percy Browne of Boston and the Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, D.D., Bishop of Vermont, as speakers.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

An Insurance Broker Shoots Himself in Carpenter Shop. Josiah F. Fowle, 50 years old, an insurance broker of 459 Washington avenue, Brooklyn committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in Stephen M. Miller's carpenter shop. 394 Waverly avenue, yesterday afternoor Mr. Fowle on Thursday ordered Miller to take Mr. Fowle on Thursday ordered Miller to take down the screens in his house and put up the storm doors for the winter. At that time he appeared to be in good spirits. Miller was upstairs in his carpenter shop yesterday afternoon when he was surprised to hear a ristol shot. He ran downstairs and found Fewle lying face down in the shavings. At the side of the body was a new five-chambered revolver. It had contained only three cartridges and one of these had been exploded. Mrs. Fowle is an invalid. Neither she nor her daughter could be seen and no explanation of the suicide could be obtained at Mr. Fowle's home. It was said there that particulars would be given to the Coroner. A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME.

Small steel capsules, filled with liquid Carbonic-Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING. One of the most direct causes of illness among children and young people is impure milk. Bacilli of disease find lodg-

ment in milk with alarming ease. Carbonic-Acid Gas instantly kills these germs, hence milk aerated by SPARKLETS is more healthful for stasticulty independent of the Church of Eng- young people. It also keeps fresh

Pint Bottles \$1.50 up. Pint syphon attachments, 50 cts.

Pint SPARKLETS [10 in a box] 25cts. Quart SPARKLETS [10 in a box] 40c. Mineral tablets and fruits syrups also

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COOK'S FLAKED RICE

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It is a tissue builder and can be prepared for any and all meals in countless appetising ways.



turn out on a hot dish. ABSOLUTELY NO COOKING.

For breakfast without cooking.

Put the dry flakes in a colander; pour salted boiling water ober them, shake slightly, drain, and

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THE STRONG HOOK

of old times was heavy and clumsy, if you got a light one it was weak. To-day in the

SNAP HOOK AND EYE

The Hook of



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you have lightness and strength combined. Flatness also, and ease in opening and closing. Do not these make up a pretty good whole?

Made in various sizes. If your dealer does not keep them, send 10 cts. for a sample card. Say whether WHITE or BLACK.

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OVERCOAT WITH THIS ACQUITTAL

Client Set Free in His Shirtsleeves. Lawyer Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler secured the acquittal on Thursday in General Sessions of Henry Allshoe of a charge of assault. Allshoe had neither coat nor vest and when he got out of court and encountered the freezing air he found that liberty had its trials, too. Mr. Chanler was near by and saw his client shivering. Immediately he took off his costly imported overcoat, which is large, while Allsnoe is small. He gave the coat to his client, who nearly disappeared in it. Allshoe didn't want to wear it because he said that he was liable to be arrested on suspicion of having stolen it.

stolen it.
"If you are I'll be able to prove that you didn't," said Mr. Chanler, who took a cab for his home. He defends unfortunates and asks no fees. He is a brother of Congressman William Astor Chanler and is wealthy.

VALET JONES DISCHARGED.

Now Detained Merely as a Witness Against Lawyer Patrick in the Rice Case. Charles F. Jones, valet to the late William Marsh Rice, held for action of the Grand Jury by a police Magistrate, was discharged in General Sessions yesterday by Recorder Goff on a motion made by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. The discharge was upon Jones's own recognizance, and he was committed to the House of Detention as a witness in default of \$2,000 bail. Mr. Osborne was not present when Jones was arraigned and discharged, but made the application on the day before. An effort was made to learn Lawyer Albert T. Patrick's opinion of this move, but he had none which he would express. Patrick was Rice's lawyer and with Jones was held on a charge of uttering checks after Rice's death to which the latter's name is said to have been forged. own recognizance, and he was committed to

SIR RODERICK CAMERON'S WILL Lawyer Chanler Gave His to a Shivering Filed in Richmond County Yesterday-His Siz

Children His Heirs. The will of the late Sir Roderick Cameron has been filed for probate in the Richmond County Surrogate's Court. The decedent owned a large country place at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, known as Clifton Berley, but as he was a Canadian and had never become a citizen of this country, the real estate is not set down in the schedule. His personal estate is placed at \$250,000.

The will was executed in New York, July 31, 1896. Peter B. Oiney, the testator's lifelong triend, and Margaret S. E. Cameron and Catherine Cameron, Sir Roderick's daughters, are named executors. The executors are directed to pay all liabilities and to allow \$50,000 to remain in the firm of R. W. Cameron & Co. for special purposes. The partnership agreement of that company is to be carried out. The remainder of the estate is to be distributed among the heirs according to law. These heirs are the six children of Sir Roderick, Catherine N. Cameron, Margaret S. E. Cameron, Duncan Ewen Cameron, Isabelle D. Cameron, R. McLeod Cameron and Mrs. Anne P. Tiffany. County Surrogate's Court. The decedent

MRS. DUNCAN ELLIOTT'S PURCHASE. She Buys the Cosey Newport Villa of William Starr Miller.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16 .- It has been the general impression in social circles that Mrs. general impression in social circles that Mrs.

Duncan Eliott has been residing in Newport
for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from
her husband, but to-day Mrs. Elliott figured
in a real estate deal which confirms the report
that she means to make Newport her future
that she means to make Newport her future
has been occupying Delmain, a small cottage
on Narragansett avenue, but to-day she bought
the Bellevue avenue villa of William Starr
Miller, which she will hereafter occupy. The
vida is a coser little place, which Mr. Miller
sells, as his new villa on Ocean avenue will
be ready for him next season.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholio Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions,

Boils, Feverish Cold, Influenza, Throat Affections, & Fevers of all kinds. THE EFFECT OF END'S "FRUIT SALT" ON a DISORDERED. SLEEPLESS, and FEVERISH CONDITION IN SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, EMG., by J. C. EMO'S Patent.
Wholesale of E. FOUGERA & CO., M. M. & M. North William Street, New York.